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DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

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- (53) 622.275(088.8)
- (56) Author's Certificate USSR #1387245, B 03 B 13/06, 1986.

(54) METHOD OF X-RAY FLUORESCENT ORE SEPARATION AND APPARATUS FOR ITS REALISATION.

(57) The invention relates to ore dressing field and allows to increase effectiveness of separation. The separation method lies in irradiation of ore elements with two sources of radiation, one of which is X-ray radiation source that does not create background illumination. Intensity of fluorescent radiation is defined and, according to the results, selection of ore is performed. The fluorescent signal F is corrected by the formula given in the text of description. The separation apparatus comprises of a photodetector, an ultrasonic radiator, an X-ray tube, ultrasonic detectors, an amplifier, comparison charts, threshold setting devices of X-ray and ultrasonic radiation, an actuator, delay units, a pulse shaper and computing blocks.

2 formulas, 2 pictures.

The invention relates to ore dressing, fluorescing in X-rays, apatite, scheelite, fluorite, etc. and can be used in X-ray fluorescent separators applied at dressing plants.

The aim of the invention is to increase separation efficiency.

A chart of radiation and fluorescence registration of lumps is shown in Pic.1; a structural chart of X-ray fluorescent separator is shown in Pic.2.

The separation method lies in irradiation of ore elements with two sources of radiation, one of which is X-ray radiation source that does not create background illumination. Intensity of fluorescent radiation is defined and, according to the results, selection of ore is performed. The fluorescent signal F is corrected by the formula:

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

where:

t1-t2 - moments at which lump intersects additional radiation, defined by its intensity decay which is defined constantly;

J - registered fluorescence intensity;

A – vertical distance from X-ray radiation source to photodetector;

V – speed of lump movement in zone of additional radiation;

B – distance from fluorescence photodetector film to intersection point of its longitudinal axis with vertical axis of X-ray radiation source;

N- distance (across) from X-ray radiation source to additional radiation source; at the same time angle is 5-40°.

The chart of radiation and fluorescence registration of lumps includes the fluorescence photodetector 1, the ultrasonic radiator 2, the X-ray tube 3, the ore lumps at different trajectories 4 and 5, the ultrasonic detectors 6 and 7.

The structural chart of X-ray fluorescent separator, that realizes the present method, comprises the shaking feeder 8, the fluorescence photodetector 1, the ultrasonic radiator 2, the X-ray tube 3, the amplifier, comparison charts, executed in form of the comparators 10 and 11, the fluorescence intensity threshold setting device, the pneumatic valve 13, the power amplifier 14, the concentrate and gangue receiving bins 15 and 16 (respectively), the delay units 17 and 18, the shaper 19, the computing blocks 20 and 21, one of them is a temporary interval computing block, the other is an electronic amplifier, the fluorescence intensity threshold setting device 22 and a comparison chart in the form of the comparator 23.

The proposed separation method is realized as follows.

Before entering zone of the X-ray tube 3, the lumps 4 and 5 are additionally irradiated by the radiator 2. The detectors 6 and 7 constantly measure intensity of rays that have gone though the trajectory of lumps.

The X-ray fluorescence signal J at the outlet of the photodetector J can be defined as follows:

$$J = \frac{J_0 \varepsilon \Sigma}{K_i^2 C_i^2} \tag{1}$$

where

J0 – radiation intensity of X-ray tube;

ξ - coefficient characterizing physical properties of material that transforms X-ray radiation into fluorescence

 Σ – amplification coefficient of photoelectric chain;

K; - distance from X-ray tube to lump;

C;- distance from photodetector to lump.

Let us suppose values Jo and ξ do not change in the process of performance. Then, in order to exclude influence of trajectory fluctuation on X-ray fluorescence signal we multiply both parts of the expression by value K2; C2; and obtain the corrected X-ray fluorescence signal F

$$F = JK_i^2 C_i^2 = \frac{J_0 \varepsilon \Sigma K_i^2 C_i^2}{K_i^2 C_i^2}$$
 (2)

By means of the detectors 6 and 7 we define the time interval t between the fixed moments t1 and t2 of additional radiation intensity decay when the lump goes through the interval α ; at frequency trajectory

$$t = t_4 - t_2 \tag{3}$$

Now we define value of the interval

$$\alpha_i = V(t_1 - T_2) \tag{4}$$

Then distance K; from ore lump to the X-ray tube, taking into account (3), (4) will be defined

$$K_i = M_i + N = \frac{\alpha_i}{tg\alpha} + N = \frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N$$
 (5)

Knowing value K;(4) we will define C

$$C_{i} = \sqrt{K_{i}^{2} + A^{2}} + B = \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_{1} + t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N\right]^{2} + A^{2}} + B$$
 (6)

We substitute values K; and C; into expression (2) and we obtain X-ray fluorescence signal F that does not depend on lump trajectory.

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

The value of the acute angle α should be set within a range of 5-40°.

If angle α is less than 5° accuracy of definition of values K and C decreases and if angle is more than 40° there appear constructive difficulties of placement of additional radiation detectors in separation chamber of the separator.

Any radiation that does not create background illumination for fluorescence photodetector can be used as a type of additional radiation. These are: ultrasonic, infrared, radio frequency radiations and others. The proposed method of X-ray fluorescent separation can be applied in multi-channel separators and in separators with single-ended analysis of lumps.

The separator (Pic.2) that realizes the proposed method of X-ray fluorescent separation comprises: the shaking feeder 8 for feeding the ore lumps 4 and 5 at trajectory of free fall, the X-ray tube 3 with a radiation collimator, the fluorescence photodetector 1, the radiator 2 and the detectors 6 and 7 of additional ultrasonic radiation, the electronic system, the pneumatic valve13, the receiving bins of concentrate 15 and of gangue 16.

The electronic circuit of pneumatic valve registration and control comprises the following nodes and blocks: the amplifier 9, the first computing block 21, the second computing block 20, comparison charts in the form of the comparators 10 and 11 and the fluorescence intensity threshold setting device, the delay unit 17, the comparator 23 with the ultrasonic radiation intensity threshold setting device 22, the shaper 19, the delay unit 18, the power amplifier 14. Furthermore, the amplifier 9 is connected by its inlet with the photodetector 1 and by its outlet through the first computing device 21 - with the first inlet of the comparator 23, whose another outlet is connected with outlet of the threshold setting device 22. Elements 23, 19, 18 and 14 are connected sequentially, and the outlet of element 14 is connected with the pneumatic valve 13. The first inlets of the comparators 10 and 11 are connected respectively with the ultrasonic radiation detectors 6 and 7 of, and other inlets are connected with outlet of the threshold setting device 12. Outlets of the comparators 10 and 11 are connected respectively with information

inlets t1, t2 of the second computing device 20, and its inlet t2 through the delay unit 17 is connected with its own control inlet R. Outlet of the second computing device 20 is connected with inlet t of the first function transformer 21, its inlet I is connected with outlet of the amplifier 9, and outlet of amplifier 9 – with the first inlet of the comparator 23.

The shaking feeder of IIT-309 type has a chute-like shoe as an actuator, where lumps are placed sequentially in one layer, one after another. The X-ray tube 3 of 55XB6 type has a slot collimator that forms the flow of X-ray radiation in the form of a narrow line.

The fluorescence photodetector 1 is made on the basis of photoelectronic multiplier of Φ 3Y-85 type, whose photocathode is protected from X-ray radiation effect with lead glass.

The ultrasonic radiator 2 and the radiation detectors 6 and 7 are made on the basis of piezocrystals of $\Im\Pi 4\Pi$ -17-2 that work at frequency of 31.5 kHz.

The acute angle α between registered ultrasonic flows is 7°. The pneumatic valve 13 of KB-110Π type is an air-driven wrench controlled by an electric signal. The amplifier 9 has amplification coefficient at voltage 500, a limited passband from the side of higher frequencies at the level of 1 kHz, and from the side of the lower – at the level of 300 Hz. The amplifier is made at the chip of K140УД8.A. The comparators 23, 10, 11 are performed on the basis of operational amplifiers of K140УД8A, whose first inlets receive comparison signals, and others – comparison thresholds.

The threshold setting devices 12 and 22 are resistor potentiometers. The shaper 19 produces an impulse with duration required for work of the pneumatic valve 13 and is performed at logical elements of K15ЛA7 type. The delay unit 18

realizes signal of the shaper 19 through the time of lump flying from registration zone to effective area of the pneumatic valve 13. The element 18 is performed at elements of main memory of K155PY2 type. The power amplifier 14 is made on powerful transistor switches. The first computing device 21 is an electronic amplifier with a changeable amplification coefficient depending on parameter t=t1-t2. Furthermore, value of the amplification coefficient is preset by a product of four-squares of values K; and C;

$$K_i^2 C_i^2 = \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

The first block 21 is realized on the basis of operational amplifier of K140YU8A type and controlled voltage divider at resistors included in the feedback circuit of the amplifier. The second computing device 20 defines, according to fixed values of time t1 and t2, the interval between them, that is, computes the function t=t1-t2. The block 20 reacts to front impulses of the comparators 10 and 11 which are information about fixation of the time moments t1 and t2 and is realized on digitizing logic elements of K155 type. The information is output from block 20 in digital form.

The controlling inlet R gives out permission to compute and reset information obtained earlier. The delay unit 17 forms commands of permission and reset at a signal of the comparator 11. Time delay is performed on two transistors and RC-circuit.

The command "Reset" is given when the lump goes out of X-ray zone. The time to give the command is counted from the fixed time t2 and duration is determined by lump speed, its maximum size and distance between lower registered ultrasonic ray and X-ray zone. The separator works as follows.

Lumps 4 and 5 are fed by the shaking feeder 3 to free fall trajectory. While moving, each lump intersects sequentially ultrasonic rays of the source 2. Furthermore, at the outlet of the detectors 6 and 7 radiation decays are formed, and the comparators 10 and 11 transform them into

rectangular impulses. The block 20 reacts to the front impulses t1 and t2 and computes the time interval t=t1-t2 between them. On the basis of information obtained the block 20 includes one of units of controlled voltage divider of the second computing block 21, this way presetting a required coefficient of its transmission. Then the lump intersects radiation line of the X-ray tube 3, the photodetector 1 transforms fluorescence into an electric signal which is amplified by the amplifier 9. Then the electric signal is corrected with respect to its size by the block 21, is compared with respect to its size with threshold by the comparison chart 3 and starts the cutoff signals shaper 19. The delay unit 17 is turned on by impulse front of the comparator 11, and signal of information dumping recorded in the block 20, will be formed only after the lump goes out of X-ray line. After signal "Reset" is given the block 20 is ready to process information about trajectory of the next lump. Then the cutoff signal, formed by the block 19, is delayed for a time equal to time of flying of useful lump from X-ray zone to effective area of the pneumatic valve 13, is amplified up to required power by the amplifier 14 and turns on the pneumatic valve 13. The useful lump changes trajectory and gets into the concentrate receiving bin 15, and gangue gets into the receiving bin 16.

Tests on a model of the separator that realizes the present method of X-ray fluorescent separation showed increase in effectiveness of ore separation, on account of which the quantity of reject material cleanings decreased twice in the process of obtaining the required content of useful component in them.

For example, according to the known method, to obtain scheelite content in reject material at the level of 0.03% 3-4 cleanings were required, while according to the proposed method, 1-2 cleanings are enough. This allows to reduce capital and operational costs at exploitation of X-ray fluorescent dressing process at factories.

CLAIMS

1. A method of X-ray fluorescent ore separation, the method comprising single-piece feeding of lumps to free fall trajectory, irradiating them with two sources of radiation, one of which is an X-ray radiation source, registering fluorescent radiation intensity during radiation, comparing registered intensity with threshold and, according to the result, separating lumps into useful product and gangue, **characterized** in that to increase separation efficiency by taking into account fluctuation of lump trajectory, before lumps enter X-ray radiation line they are additionally irradiated by a radiation source that does not create background illumination. Constantly measured is the intensity of the radiation which has gone through lump movement trajectory at acute angle α. According to intensity decay, the moments t1 and t2 are fixed at which lump intersects its zone. And fluorescence intensity F is corrected by formula

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

where:

J – registered power intensity;

V – speed of lump movement in zone of additional radiation;

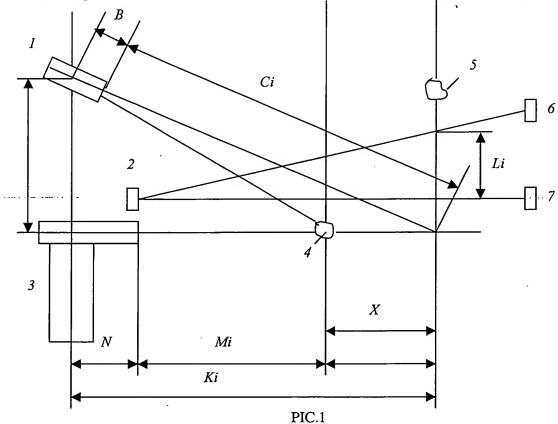
A – vertical distance from X-ray radiation source to fluorescence photodetector;

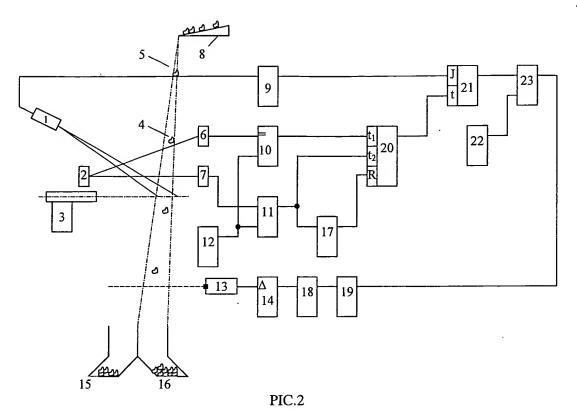
B – distance from fluorescence photodetector film to intersection point of its longitudinal axis with vertical axis of X-ray radiation source;

N – distance (across) from X-ray radiation source to additional radiation source.

2. The method identical to the method in para.1 but characterized in that value of angle α is 5-40°.

3. An apparatus of X-ray fluorescent ore separation, the apparatus comprising an X-ray radiation source performed in the form of a tube with a slot collimator, and an additional radiation source, a fluorescent photodetector, connected with inlet of an amplifier, an intensity threshold setting device, whose outlet is connected with the first inlet of the first comparison chart, whose outlet through a shaper is connected with inlet of the first delay unit, a power amplifier, whose outlet is connected with inlet of an actuator, an additional radiation detector connected with the first inlet of the second comparison chart, and the second delay unit, characterized in that to increase separation efficiency the apparatus additionally contains a time interval computing block and an electric amplifier; an additional comparison chart, an additional radiation detector and an additional radiation intensity threshold setting device, and the additional radiator is a radiation source that does not create background illumination. Furthermore, outlet of the additional radiation detector is connected with the first inlet of the additional comparison chart, whose outlet is connected directly with the first inlet of the time interval computing block and through the second delay unit with its second inlet, whose outlet is connected with the first inlet of the electric amplifier, whose outlet is connected with the second inlet of the first comparison chart. The additional radiation intensity threshold setting device is connected with the second inlets of additional and the second comparison chart, whose outlet is connected with the third inlet of the time interval computing block. The outlet of amplifier is connected with the second inlet of electric amplifier, and outlet of the first delay unit is connected with inlet of the power amplifier.





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The invention relates to ore dressing, fluorescing in X-rays, apatite, scheelite, fluorite, etc. and can be used in X-ray fluorescent separators applied at dressing plants.

The aim of the invention is to increase separation efficiency.

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where:

t1-t2 - moments at which lump intersects additional radiation, defined by its intensity decay which is defined constantly;

J - registered fluorescence intensity;

A – vertical distance from X-ray radiation source to photodetector;

V – speed of lump movement in zone of additional radiation;

B – distance from fluorescence photodetector film to intersection point of its longitudinal axis with vertical axis of X-ray radiation source;

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The proposed separation method is realized as follows.

Before entering zone of the X-ray tube 3, the lumps 4 and 5 are additionally irradiated by the radiator 2. The detectors 6 and 7 constantly measure intensity of rays that have gone though the trajectory of lumps.

The X-ray fluorescence signal J at the outlet of the photodetector J can be defined as follows:

$$J = \frac{J_0 \varepsilon \Sigma}{K_i^2 C_i^2} \tag{1}$$

where

J0 – radiation intensity of X-ray tube;

E - coefficient characterizing physical properties of material that transforms X-ray radiation into fluorescence

 Σ – amplification coefficient of photoelectric chain;

K; – distance from X-ray tube to lump;

C;- distance from photodetector to lump.

Let us suppose values Jo and ξ do not change in the process of performance. Then, in order to exclude influence of trajectory fluctuation on X-ray fluorescence signal we multiply both parts of the expression by value K2; C2; and obtain the corrected X-ray fluorescence signal F

$$F = JK_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2} = \frac{J_{0}\varepsilon\Sigma K_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2}}{K_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2}}$$
(2)

By means of the detectors 6 and 7 we define the time interval t between the fixed moments t1 and t2 of additional radiation intensity decay when the lump goes through the interval α ; at frequency trajectory

$$t = t_4 - t_2 \tag{3}$$

Now we define value of the interval

$$\alpha_i = V(t_1 - T_2) \tag{4}$$

Then distance K; from ore lump to the X-ray tube, taking into account (3), (4) will be defined

$$K_i = M_i + N = \frac{\alpha_i}{tg\alpha} + N = \frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N$$
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$$C_{i} = \sqrt{K_{i}^{2} + A^{2}} + B = \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_{1} + t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N\right]^{2} + A^{2}} + B$$
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We substitute values K; and C; into expression (2) and we obtain X-ray fluorescence signal F that does not depend on lump trajectory.

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

The value of the acute angle α should be set within a range of 5-40°.

If angle α is less than 5° accuracy of definition of values K and C decreases and if angle is more than 40° there appear constructive difficulties of placement of additional radiation detectors in separation chamber of the separator.

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The separator (Pic.2) that realizes the proposed method of X-ray fluorescent separation comprises: the shaking feeder 8 for feeding the ore lumps 4 and 5 at trajectory of free fall, the X-ray tube 3 with a radiation collimator, the fluorescence photodetector 1, the radiator 2 and the detectors 6 and 7 of additional ultrasonic radiation, the electronic system, the pneumatic valve13, the receiving bins of concentrate 15 and of gangue 16.

The electronic circuit of pneumatic valve registration and control comprises the following nodes and blocks: the amplifier 9, the first computing block 21, the second computing block 20, comparison charts in the form of the comparators 10 and 11 and the fluorescence intensity threshold setting device, the delay unit 17, the comparator 23 with the ultrasonic radiation intensity threshold setting device 22, the shaper 19, the delay unit 18, the power amplifier 14. Furthermore, the amplifier 9 is connected by its inlet with the photodetector 1 and by its outlet through the first computing device 21 - with the first inlet of the comparator 23, whose another outlet is connected with outlet of the threshold setting device 22. Elements 23, 19, 18 and 14 are connected sequentially, and the outlet of element 14 is connected with the pneumatic valve 13. The first inlets of the comparators 10 and 11 are connected respectively with the ultrasonic radiation detectors 6 and 7 of, and other inlets are connected with outlet of the threshold setting device 12. Outlets of the comparators 10 and 11 are connected respectively with information

inlets t1, t2 of the second computing device 20, and its inlet t2 through the delay unit 17 is connected with its own control inlet R. Outlet of the second computing device 20 is connected with inlet t of the first function transformer 21, its inlet I is connected with outlet of the amplifier 9, and outlet of amplifier 9 – with the first inlet of the comparator 23.

The shaking feeder of ITT-309 type has a chute-like shoe as an actuator, where lumps are placed sequentially in one layer, one after another. The X-ray tube 3 of 55XB6 type has a slot collimator that forms the flow of X-ray radiation in the form of a narrow line.

The fluorescence photodetector 1 is made on the basis of photoelectronic multiplier of $\Phi \exists Y-85$ type, whose photocathode is protected from X-ray radiation effect with lead glass.

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realizes signal of the shaper 19 through the time of lump flying from registration zone to effective area of the pneumatic valve 13. The element 18 is performed at elements of main memory of K155PY2 type. The power amplifier 14 is made on powerful transistor switches. The first computing device 21 is an electronic amplifier with a changeable amplification coefficient depending on parameter t=t1-t2. Furthermore, value of the amplification coefficient is preset by a product of four-squares of values K; and C;

$$K_i^2 C_i^2 = \left[\frac{V(t_l - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_l - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

The first block 21 is realized on the basis of operational amplifier of K140YA8A type and controlled voltage divider at resistors included in the feedback circuit of the amplifier. The second computing device 20 defines, according to fixed values of time t1 and t2, the interval between them, that is, computes the function t=t1-t2. The block 20 reacts to front impulses of the comparators 10 and 11 which are information about fixation of the time moments t1 and t2 and is realized on digitizing logic elements of K155 type. The information is output from block 20 in digital form.

The controlling inlet R gives out permission to compute and reset information obtained earlier. The delay unit 17 forms commands of permission and reset at a signal of the comparator 11. Time delay is performed on two transistors and RC-circuit.

The command "Reset" is given when the lump goes out of X-ray zone. The time to give the command is counted from the fixed time t2 and duration is determined by lump speed, its maximum size and distance between lower registered ultrasonic ray and X-ray zone. The separator works as follows.

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rectangular impulses. The block 20 reacts to the front impulses t1 and t2 and computes the time interval t=t1-t2 between them. On the basis of information obtained the block 20 includes one of units of controlled voltage divider of the second computing block 21, this way presetting a required coefficient of its transmission. Then the lump intersects radiation line of the X-ray tube 3, the photodetector 1 transforms fluorescence into an electric signal which is amplified by the amplifier 9. Then the electric signal is corrected with respect to its size by the block 21, is compared with respect to its size with threshold by the comparison chart 3 and starts the cutoff signals shaper 19. The delay unit 17 is turned on by impulse front of the comparator 11, and signal of information dumping recorded in the block 20, will be formed only after the lump goes out of X-ray line. After signal "Reset" is given the block 20 is ready to process information about trajectory of the next lump. Then the cutoff signal, formed by the block 19, is delayed for a time equal to time of flying of useful lump from X-ray zone to effective area of the pneumatic valve 13, is amplified up to required power by the amplifier 14 and turns on the pneumatic valve 13. The useful lump changes trajectory and gets into the concentrate receiving bin 15, and gangue gets into the receiving bin 16.

Tests on a model of the separator that realizes the present method of X-ray fluorescent separation showed increase in effectiveness of ore separation, on account of which the quantity of reject material cleanings decreased twice in the process of obtaining the required content of useful component in them.

For example, according to the known method, to obtain scheelite content in reject material at the level of 0.03% 3-4 cleanings were required, while according to the proposed method, 1-2 cleanings are enough. This allows to reduce capital and operational costs at exploitation of X-ray fluorescent dressing process at factories.

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$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 \cdot \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

where:

J - registered power intensity;

V – speed of lump movement in zone of additional radiation;

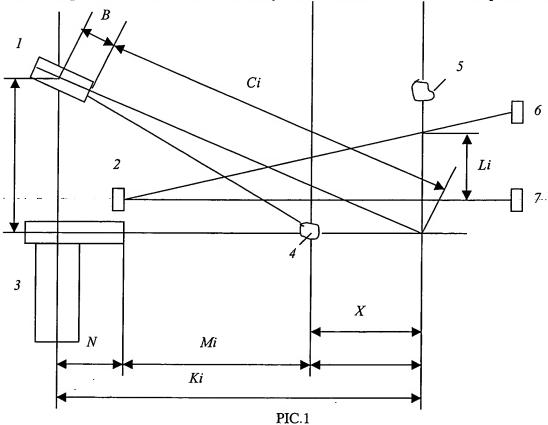
A - vertical distance from X-ray radiation source to fluorescence photodetector;

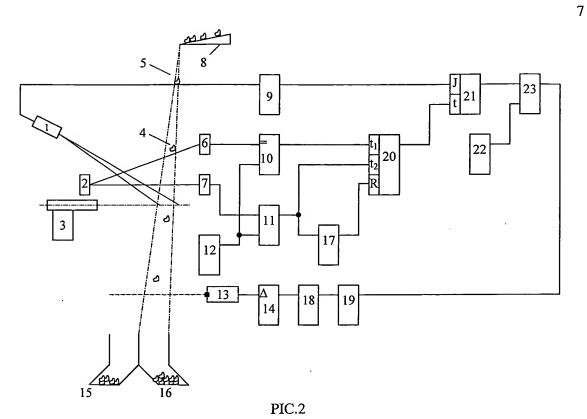
B – distance from fluorescence photodetector film to intersection point of its longitudinal axis with vertical axis of X-ray radiation source;

N – distance (across) from X-ray radiation source to additional radiation source.

2. The method identical to the method in para.1 but characterized in that value of angle α is 5-40°.

3. An apparatus of X-ray fluorescent ore separation, the apparatus comprising an X-ray radiation source performed in the form of a tube with a slot collimator, and an additional radiation source, a fluorescent photodetector, connected with inlet of an amplifier, an intensity threshold setting device, whose outlet is connected with the first inlet of the first comparison chart, whose outlet through a shaper is connected with inlet of the first delay unit, a power amplifier, whose outlet is connected with inlet of an actuator, an additional radiation detector connected with the first inlet of the second comparison chart, and the second delay unit, characterized in that to increase separation efficiency the apparatus additionally contains a time interval computing block and an electric amplifier; an additional comparison chart, an additional radiation detector and an additional radiation intensity threshold setting device, and the additional radiator is a radiation source that does not create background illumination. Furthermore, outlet of the additional radiation detector is connected with the first inlet of the additional comparison chart, whose outlet is connected directly with the first inlet of the time interval computing block and through the second delay unit with its second inlet, whose outlet is connected with the first inlet of the electric amplifier, whose outlet is connected with the second inlet of the first comparison chart. The additional radiation intensity threshold setting device is connected with the second inlets of additional and the second comparison chart, whose outlet is connected with the third inlet of the time interval computing block. The outlet of amplifier is connected with the second inlet of electric amplifier, and outlet of the first delay unit is connected with inlet of the power amplifier.





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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НОМИТЕТ ПО ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯМ И ОТНРЫТИЯМ ПРИ ГННТ СССР

ОПИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ

Н АВТОРСНОМУ СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВУ



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- (54) СПОСОБ РЕНТГЕНОЛЮМИНЕСЦЕНТНОЙ СЕПАРАЦИИ РУД И УСТРОЙСТВО ДЛЯ ЕГО ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ
- (57) Изобретение относится к обогащению руд и позволяет повысить эффективность сепарации. Способ сортировки заключается в облучении элемен-

тов руды двумя источниками излучения, один из которых является источником рентгеновского излучения, не создающего фоновой засветки. Определяют интенсивность люминесцентного излучения и по результатам измерения производят выборку руды, при этом сигнал F люминесценции корректируют по формуле, приведенной в тексте описания. Устройство для сепарации содержит фотоприемник, ультразвуковой излучатель, рентгеновскую трубку, ультразвуковые приемники, усилитель, схемы сравнения, задатчики порогов рентгеновского и ультразвукового излучения, исполнительный механизм, элементы задержки, формирователь импульсов и вычислительные блоки. 2 с.п. ф-лы, 2 ил.

2

Изобретение относится к обогащению руд, люминесцирующих в рентгеновских лучах, апатитовых, шеслитовых, флюоритовых и т.д., и может быть использовано в рентгенолюминесцентных сепараторах, применяемых на обогатительных фабриках.

Цель изобретения - повышение точ-

На фиг. 1 изображена схема облучения и регистрации люминесценции кусков; на фиг. 2 - структурная схема рентгенолюминесцентного сепаратора.

Сущность способа заключается в облучении элементов руды двумя источниками излучения — рентгеновского и излучения, не создающего фоновой засветки, определяют интенсивность люминесцентного излучения и по результатам измерения производят выборку руды, при этом сигнал люминесценции корректируют по формуле

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 x$$

$$x \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right\}^2$$

где t₁-t₂ - моменты пересечения куском дополнительного излучения, определяемое по спаду его интенсивности, непрерывно определяемой; А - расстояние по вертикали от источника рентгеновского излучения до фотоприемника;

 V - скорость движения куска в зоне дополнительного излучения;

В - расстояние от фотослоя фотоприемника люминесценции до точки пересечения его продольной оси с вертикальной осью источника 15 рентгеновского излучения;

N - расстояние по горизонтали от источника рентгеновского излучения до источника дополнительного излучения, при этом угол составляет 5-40°.

Схема облучения и регистрации поминесценции кусков содержит фотоприемник 1 люминесценции, ультразвуковой излучатель 2, рентгеновскую трубу 3, куски 4 и 5 руды на разных траекториях, ультразвуковые приемники 6 и 7.

Структурная схема рентгенолюминесцентного сепаратора, реализующего предлагаемый способ, содержит вибропитатель 8, фотоприемник 1 люминесценции, ультразвуковой излучатель 2, рентгеновскум трубку 3, усилитель, схе-35 мы сравнения, выполненные в виде компараторов 10 и 11, задатчик 12 порога интенсивности люминесценции, пневмоклапан 13, усилитель 14 мощности. приемники концентрата и пустой породы 40 соответственно 15 и 16, элементы 17 и 18 задержки, формирователь 19, вычислительные блоки 20 и 21, один из них - блок вычисления временного интервала; другой - электронный усилитель, задатчик 22 порога интенсивности ультразвукового излучения и схема сравнения в виде компаратора 23.

Предлагаемый способ сепарации осуществляется следующим образом.

Куски 4 и 5 руды перед входом в зону рентгеновской трубки 3 дополнительно облучаются излучателем 2. Приемники 6 и 7 непрерывно измеряют интенсивность лучей, прошедших через траекторию кусков.

Сигнал рентгенолюминесценции J на выходе фотоприемника I можно определить согласно следующим образом:

$$J = \frac{J_0 \mathcal{E} \sum_{K^2 \in C_1^2}, \qquad (1)$$

где J_o - интенсивность излучения рентгеновской трубки;

 коэффициент, характеризующий физические свойства минерала, преобразующего рентгеновское излучение в люминесценцию;

> - коэффициент усиления фотоэлектронного тракта;

К - расстояние от рентгеновской трубки до куска;

С; - расстояние от фотоприемника до куска.

Предположим, что величины J_0 и E в процессе работы сепаратора не изменяются. Тогда для исключения влияния флуктуации траектории на сигнал рентгенолюминесценции умножим обе части выражения на величину $K_1^2 \cdot C_1^2$ и получим скорректированный сигнал люминесценции F

$$F = JK_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2} = \frac{J_{o}E \sum K_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2}}{K_{i}^{2}C_{i}^{2}}.$$
 (2)

Определим с помощью приемников 6 и 7 интервал времени t между фикси-рованными моментами t, и t₂ спада интенсивности дополнительного излучения при прохождении куском промежутка α ; по частной траектории

$$t = t_4 - t_2$$
, (3)

Теперь определим величину промежутка

$$\alpha_i = V(t_1 - T_2). \tag{4}$$

Тогда расстояние К; от куска руды до рентгеновской трубки с учетом (3), (4) определится

$$K_{i} = M_{i} + N = \frac{\alpha_{i}}{tg\alpha} + N =$$

$$= \frac{V(t_{i} - t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N. \qquad (5)$$

По величине К; (4) определим С

$$C_{i} = \sqrt{K_{i}^{2} + A^{2} + B} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_{i} - t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N\right]^{2} + A^{2} + B}$$
 (6)

Подставим в выражение (2) значения К; и С; и получим сигнал рентгенолюминесценции Г, не зависящий от траектории кусков

$$F = J \cdot \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg \alpha} + N \right]^2 \times \left[\sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg \alpha} + N \right]^2 + A^2} + B \right]^2$$

Величину острого угла & следует задавать в пределах диапазона 5-40°. При угле &, меньшем 5°, уменьшается точность определения величин К и С, а при угле, большем 40°, возникают конструктивные трудности размещения приемников дополнительного излучения в камере разделения сепаратора.

В качестве вида дополнительного облучения можно использовать любое облучение, не создающее фоновой засветки фотоприемнику люминесценции. Таковыми могут быть: ультразвуковое, инфракрасное, радиочастотное и др. Предлагаемый способ рентгенолюминесцентной сепарации руд может быть применен в многоканальных сепараторах и в сепараторах с односторонним анализом кусков.

Сепаратор (фиг.2), реализующий предлагаемый способ рентгенолюминес-центной сепарации, включает: вибропитатель 8 для подачи кусков 4 и 5 руды на траектории свободного падения, рентгеновскую трубку 3 с коллиматором излучения, фотоприемник 1 люминесценции, излучатель 2 и приемники 6 и 7 дополнительного ультразвукового излучения, электронную систему, пневмоклапан 13, приемники 15 коцентрата и пустой породы 16.

Электронная схема регистрации и управления пневмоклапаном включает следующие узлы и блоки: усилитель 9, первый вычислительный блок 21, второй вычислительный блок 20, схемы сравнения в виде компараторов 10 и 11 и задатчик порога интенсивности люминесценции, элемент 17 задержки, компаратор 23 с задатчиком 22 порога интенсивности ультразвукового излучения, формирователь 19, элемент 18 задержки, усилитель 14 мощности. При- 50 чем усилитель 9 подключен входом к фотоприемнику 1, а выходом через первый вычислительный блок 21 - к первому входу компаратора 23, к другому входу которого подсоединен выход задатчика 22 порога. Элементы 23, 19, 18 и 14 соединены последовательно, а выход элемента 14 соединен с пневмоклапаном 13.

Первые входы компараторов 10 и 11 подключены соответственно к приемникам 6 и 7 ультразвукового излучения, а другие входы подключены к выходу задатчика 12 порога. Выходы компараторов 10 и 11 подключены соответственно к информационным входам t₄, t₂ второго вычислительного блока 20, а 10 его вход t, через элемент 17 задержки соединен с собственным управляющим входом R. Выход второго вычислительного блока 20 соединен с входом t первого функционального преобразо-. 15 вателя 21, его вход І подключен к выходу усилителя 9, а выход усилителя 9 - к первому входу компаратора 23.

Вибропитатель типа ПТ-309 в качестве рабочего органа имеет лоток же-20 лобчатой формы, где куски размещаются в один слой последовательно, друг за другом. Рентгеновская трубка 3 типа 5БХВ6 имеет щелевой коллиматор, формирующий поток рентгеновского излуче-25 ния в виде узкой полосы.

Фотоприемник I люминесценции выполнен на базе фотоэлектронного умножителя типа ФЭУ-85, фотокатод которого защимен от воздействия рентгенов-30 ского излучения свинцовым стеклом.

Ультразвуковой излучатель 2 и приемники 6 и 7 излучения выполнены на базе пьезокристаплов типа ЭП 4Д-17-2, работающих на частоте 31,5 кГц.

Острый угол & между регистрируемыми ультразвуковыми потоками составляет 7°. Пневмоклапан 13 типа КВ-110П представляет собой пневматический 40 ключ, управляемый электрическим сигналом. Усилитель 9 имеет коэффициент усиления по напряжению 500, ограниченную полосу пропускания со стороны верхних частот на уровне I кГц, а со стороны нижних - на уровне 300 Гц. Усилитель выполнен на микросхеме типа К140УД8.А. Компараторы 23, 10, 11 реализованы на базе операционных усилителей типа К14ОУД8А, на первые входы которых подаются сигналы сравнения, а на другие - пороги сравнея ния.

Задатчики 12 и 22 порогов представляют собой резисторные потенциометры. Формирователь 19 вырабатывает импульс длительностью, необходимой для работы пневмоклапана 13, и реализуется на логических элементах типа К155ЛАЗ. Элемент 18 задержки реализуется на потических расержки реализуется на потических расержких р

лизут сигнал формирователя 19 через время пролета куска от зоны регистрации до зоны действия пневмоклапана 13. Элемент 18 выполнен на элементах оперативной памяти типа К155РУ2. Усилитель 14 мощности выполнен на мощных транзисторных ключах.

$$K_{1}^{2} \cdot C_{1}^{2} = \left[\frac{V(t_{1} - t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^{2} \times \left[\sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_{1} - t_{2})}{tg\alpha} + N^{2} + A^{2} + B \right]^{2}} \right]$$

Первый блок 21 реализуется на операционном усилителе типа К140УД8А и управляемом делителе напряжения на резисторах, включенном в цепь обратной связи усилителя.

Второй вычислительный блок 20 определяет по фиксированным значениям времени t, и t2 интервал между ними, т.е. вычисляет функцию t = t, -t2. Блок 20 реагирует на передние фронты импульсов компараторов 10 и 11, которые являются информацией о фиксации моментов времени t, и t2 и реализуется на элементах цифровой логики типа К155. Выход информации блока 20 осуществляется в цифровой форме.

Управляющий вход R осуществляет разрешение на выполнение операции вычисления и сброса ранее полученной информации. Элемент 17 задержки формирует команды разрешения и сброса по сигналу компаратора 11. Задержка времени реализуется на двух транзисторах и RC-цепи.

Подача команды "Сброс" осуществляется тогда, когда кусок выйдет из рентгеновской зоны. Отсчет времени на ее подачу осуществляется от фиксированного момента \mathbf{t}_2 , а его величина определяется скоростью куска, его максимальным размером и расстоянием между нижним регистрируемым ультразвуковым лучом и рентгеновской зоной.

Сепаратор работает следующим об-

разом.

Куски 4 и 5 руды подаются вибропитателем 8 на траекторию свободного паде-

ния. При своем движении каждый кусок пересекает последовательно ультразвуковые лучи источника 2. При этом на выходе приемников 6 и 7 образуются спады излучения, а компараторы 10 и 11 преобразуют их в прямоугольные импульсы. Блок 20 реагирует на передние фронты (t,, t₂) этих импульсов и вычисляет интервал времени t = = t_4 - t_2 между ними. На основе полученной информации блок 20 включает одно из звеньев управляемого делителя цапряжения второго вычислительного блока 21, задавая тем самым необходимый коэффициент его передачи. Далее кусок пересекает полосу облучения рентгеновской трубки 3, фотоприемник 1 преобразует люминесценцию в электрический сигнал, который усиливается усилителем 9. Затем электрический сигнал корректируется по величине блоком 21, сравнивается по величине с порогом схемой сравнения 3 и запускает формирователь 19 сигналов отсечки. Элемент 17 задержки включается передним фронтом импульса компаратора 11, а сигнал сброса информации, записанной в блоке 20, сформируется только после выхода куска из рентгеновской полосы. После сигнала "Сброс" блок 20 готов для обработки информации о траектории следующего куска. Далее сигнал отсечки, сформированный блоком 19, задерживается на время пролета полезного куска от рентгеновской зоны до зоны действия пневмоклапана 13, усиливается до требуемой мощности усилителем 14 и включает пневмоклапан 13. Полезный кусок изменяет траекторию и попадает в концентратный приемник 15, а пустая порода следует в приемник 16.

Испытания макета сепаратора, реапизующего предлагаемый способ рентгенолюминесцентной сепарации, показали увеличение точности разделения
руды, за счет чего снизилось в два
раза количество перечисток хвостов
для достижения в них требуемого содержания полезного компонента, Так,
по известному способу для достижения
содержания шеелита в хвостах на уровне 0,03% необходимо было 3-4 перечистки, а по предлагаемому способу
достаточно 1-2 перечистки. Это позвопяет снизить капитальные и эксплуатационные расходы при создании и

25

35

45

эксплуатации рентгенолюминесцентного процесса обогащения на фабриках.

Формула изобретения: ;

1. Способ рентгенолюминесцентной сепарации руд, включающий поштучную подачу кусков на траекторию свободного падения, облучение их двумя источниками излучения, один из которых является источником рентгеновского излучения, регистрацию интенсивности люминесцентного излучения во время облучения, сравнение зарегистрирован- 15 ной интенсивности с пороговой и по полученному результату разделение кусков на полезный продукт и пустую породу, о тличаю щийся тем, что, с целью повышения точности раз- 20 деления за счет учета флуктуации траектории кусков, их перед входом в полосу рентгеновского излучения дополнительно облучают источником излучения, не создающего фоновой засветки, непрерывно измеряют интенсивность этого излучения, прошедшего через траекторию движения кусков под острым углом ಜ, по спаду интенсивности фиксируют моменты t, и t₂ пересечения его зоны куском, а интенсивность Г люминесценции корректируют по формуле

$$F = J \left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N \right]^2 x$$

$$x \left\{ \sqrt{\left[\frac{V(t_1 - t_2)}{tg\alpha} + N + A^2 + B \right]^2}, \right\}$$

- зарегистрированная интенгде сивность мощности;

> скорость движения куска в зоне дополнительного излучения;

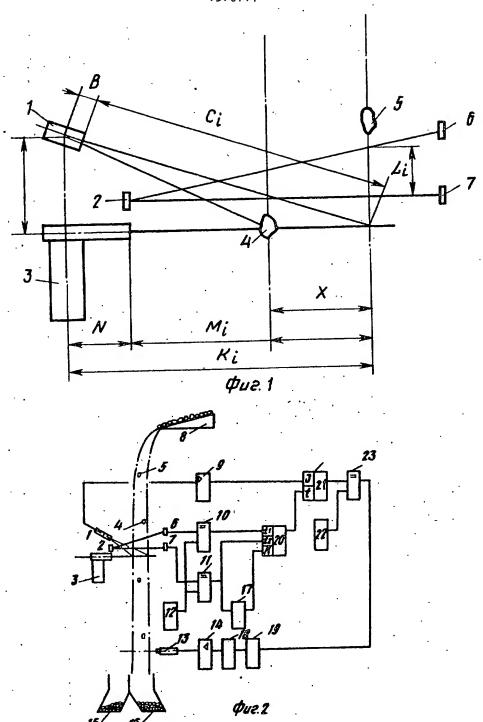
расстояние по вертикали от источника рентгеновского излучения до фотоприемника люминесценции;

расстояние от фотослоя фото-50 приемника люминесценции до точхи пересечения его продольной оси с вертикальной осью источника рентгеновского излучения:

- расстояние по горизонтали от источника рентгеновского излучения до источника дополнительного излучения.

2. Способ по п. 1, отличаю -составляет 5-40°.

3. Устройство рентгенолюминесцентной сепарации руд, содержащее источник рентгеновского излучения, выполненный в виде труски со щелевым коллиматором, и источник дополнительного излучения, фотоприемник люминесценции, связанный с входом усилителя, задатчик порога интенсивности люминесценции, выходом соединенный с первым входом первой схемы сравнения, выходом подключенной через формирователь с входом первого элемента задержки, усилитель мощности, выходом связанный с входом исполнительного механизма, приемник дополнительного излучения, связанный с первым входом второй схемы сравнения, и второй элемент задержки, о тличаю ще еся тем, что, с целью повышения точности разделения, оно дополнительно содержит блок вычисления временного интервала и электронный усилитель, дополнительную схему сравнения, приемник дополнительного излучения и задатчик порога интенсивности дополнительного излучения, а дополнительный иэлучатель является источником иэлучения, не создающего фоновой засветки, причем выход дополнительного приемника излучения соединен с первым входом дополнительной схемы сравнения, выход которой соединен непосредственно с первым входом блока вычис~ ления временного интервала и через второй элемент задержки с его вторым входом, выходом связанного с первым входом электронного усилителя, выход которого подключен к второму входу первой схемы сравнения, задатчик порога интенсивности дополнительного излучения соединен с вторыми входами дополнительной и второй схем сравнения, выход последней связан с третьим входом блока вычисления временного интервала, выход усилителя связан с вторым входом электронного усилителя, а выход первого элемента задержки связан с входом усилителя мощности.



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